



US009344776B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Takeuchi et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,344,776 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 17, 2016**

(54) **PATCH PANEL TRAY ASSEMBLY**

USPC 385/135
See application file for complete search history.

(71) Applicant: **Go!Foton Holdings, Inc.**, Somerset, NJ
(US)

(56) **References Cited**

(72) Inventors: **Kenichiro Takeuchi**, North Brunswick,
NJ (US); **Haiguang Lu**, Los Altos, CA
(US)

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,865,979 A 12/1958 Klassen
4,688,885 A 8/1987 Poteat et al.

(73) Assignee: **Go!Foton Holdings, Inc.**, Somerset, NJ
(US)

(Continued)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 30 days.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0207926 A2 1/1987
EP 0795935 A2 9/1997

(21) Appl. No.: **14/289,812**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(22) Filed: **May 29, 2014**

International Search Report and Written Opinion for Application No.
PCT/US2013/033701 dated Sep. 2, 2013.

(Continued)

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0357118 A1 Dec. 4, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/828,358, filed on May
29, 2013, provisional application No. 61/859,987,
filed on Jul. 30, 2013.

Primary Examiner — Sung Pak

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Lerner, David, Littenberg,
Krumholz & Mentlik, LLP

(51) **Int. Cl.**

G02B 6/00 (2006.01)
H04Q 1/02 (2006.01)
A47B 81/00 (2006.01)
A47B 96/02 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A device and a system may facilitate access to communica-
tion connectors, adapters, and/or ports that are supported
within a housing, e.g., a rack or cabinet. The system may
include one or more of the devices. Each device may include
a tray having a proximal portion pivotably coupled to a distal
portion, the proximal portion including a lip extending at an
oblique angle away from the tray. A plurality of arms may be
pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray. A plurality
of cable attachment members may be coupled to the plurality
of arms. A plate may be attached to a bottom surface of the
tray, a proximal portion of the plate including a lip extending
along a bottom portion of the proximal lip of the tray, and a
distal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle
away from the distal portion of the tray.

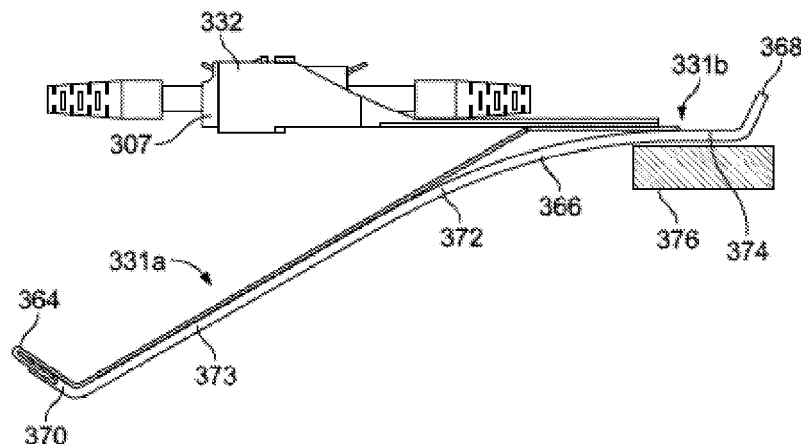
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **H04Q 1/13** (2013.01); **A47B 81/00** (2013.01);
A47B 88/0466 (2013.01); **A47B 96/02**
(2013.01); **H04Q 1/06** (2013.01); **A47B**
2200/0084 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H04Q 1/13

20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47B 88/04
H04Q 1/06

(2006.01)

(2006.01)

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,613,021	A	3/1997	Saito et al.
5,775,755	A	7/1998	Covert et al.
6,327,139	B1	12/2001	Champion et al.
6,356,697	B1	3/2002	Braga et al.
7,335,056	B1	2/2008	Clark et al.
7,746,667	B1	6/2010	Baiza et al.
8,068,715	B2	11/2011	Kewitsch
8,175,425	B2	5/2012	Chen
8,731,361	B2 *	5/2014	Anderson G02B 6/4455 385/135
8,939,792	B2 *	1/2015	Takeuchi H01R 13/58 439/571
2002/0117942	A1	8/2002	Audibert et al.
2004/0074852	A1	4/2004	Knudsen et al.
2006/0018622	A1	1/2006	Caveney et al.
2006/0162948	A1	7/2006	Rinderer et al.
2008/0002937	A1	1/2008	Spisany et al.

2009/0078834	A1	3/2009	Chen et al.
2009/0086441	A1	4/2009	Randall et al.
2010/0008623	A2	1/2010	Arol et al.
2010/0054659	A1	3/2010	Pnini et al.
2010/0310221	A1	12/2010	Le Dissez
2010/0310225	A1 *	12/2010	Anderson G02B 6/4455 385/135
2012/0019117	A1	1/2012	Dunwoody et al.
2012/0321255	A1	12/2012	Kewitsch
2013/0196538	A1 *	8/2013	Takeuchi H01R 13/58 439/571
2014/0355217	A1 *	12/2014	Takeuchi H04Q 1/13 361/725

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report and Written Opinion for Application No. PCT/US2014/021953 dated Jun. 25, 2014.
 International Search Report for Application No. PCT/US2013/023176 dated Jun. 27, 2013.
 Partial International Search Report for Application No. PCT/US2013/023176 dated May 2, 2013.
 Partial International Search Report for Application No. PCT/US2013/033701 dated Jul. 11, 2013.

* cited by examiner

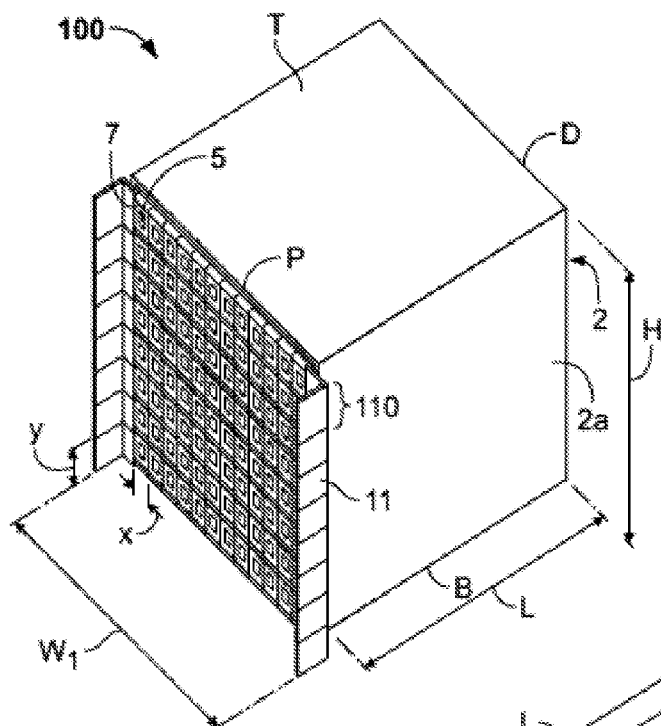


FIG. 1A

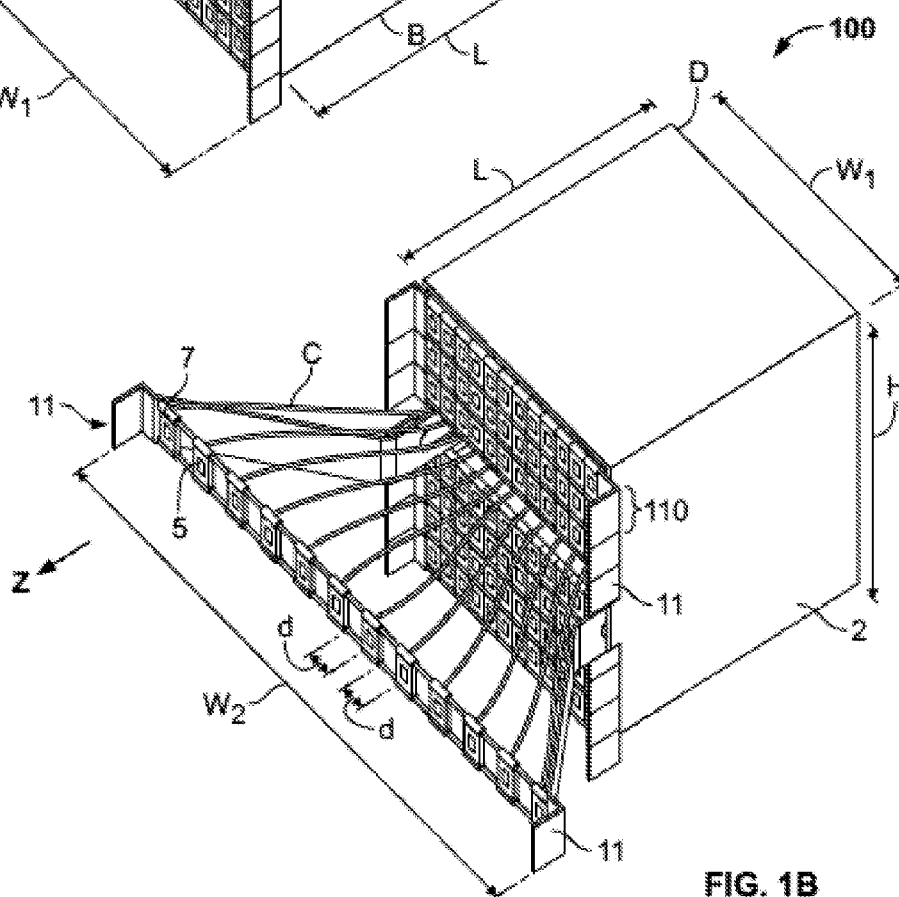


FIG. 1B

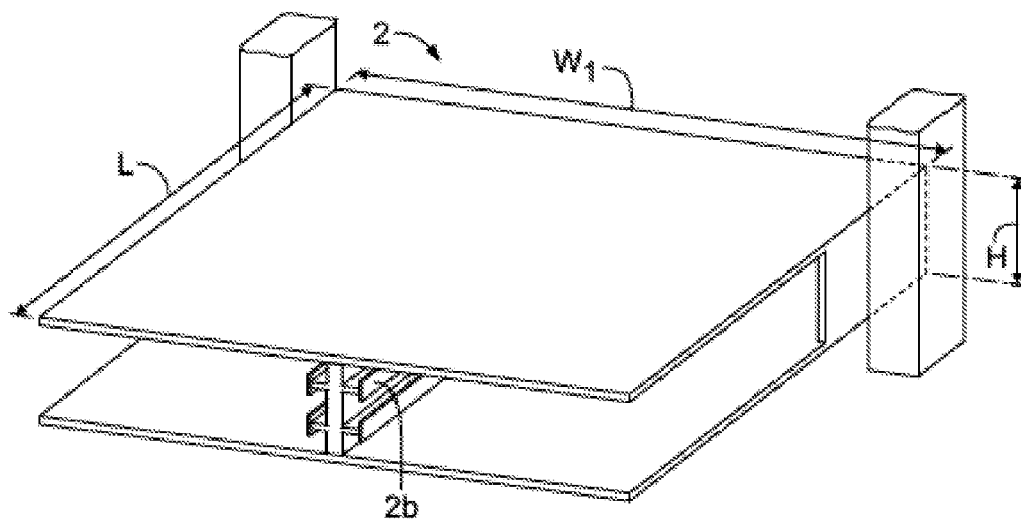


FIG. 1C

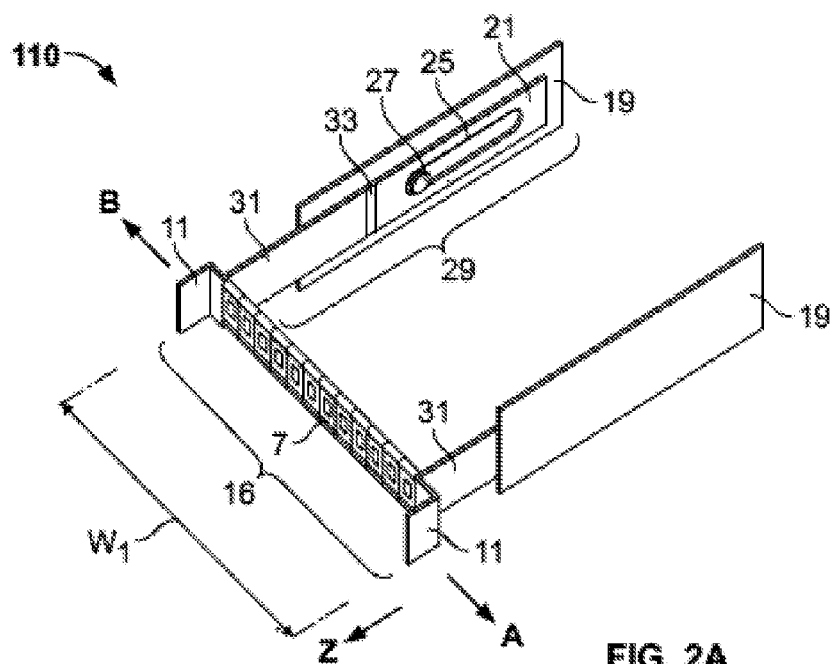


FIG. 2A

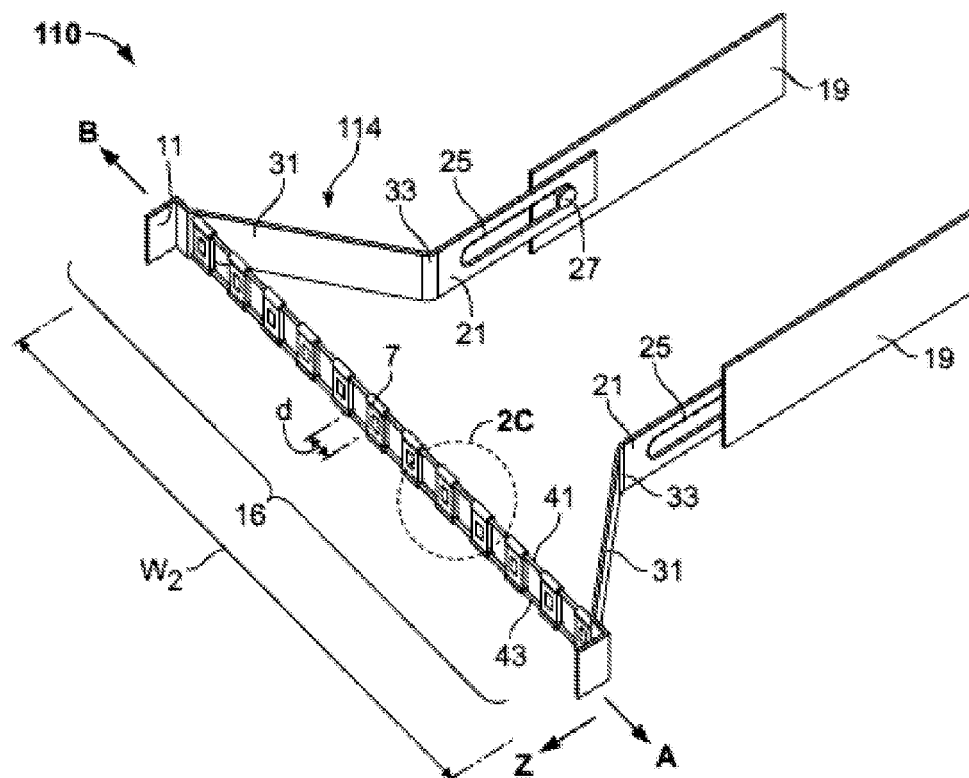


FIG. 2B

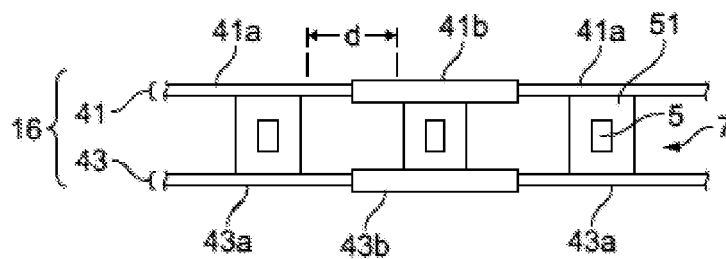


FIG. 2C

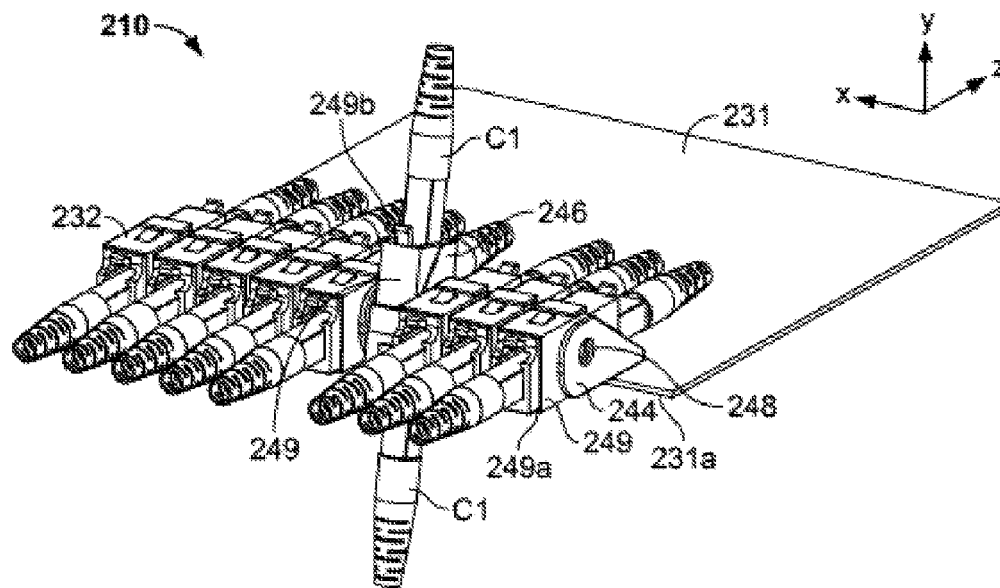


FIG. 3A

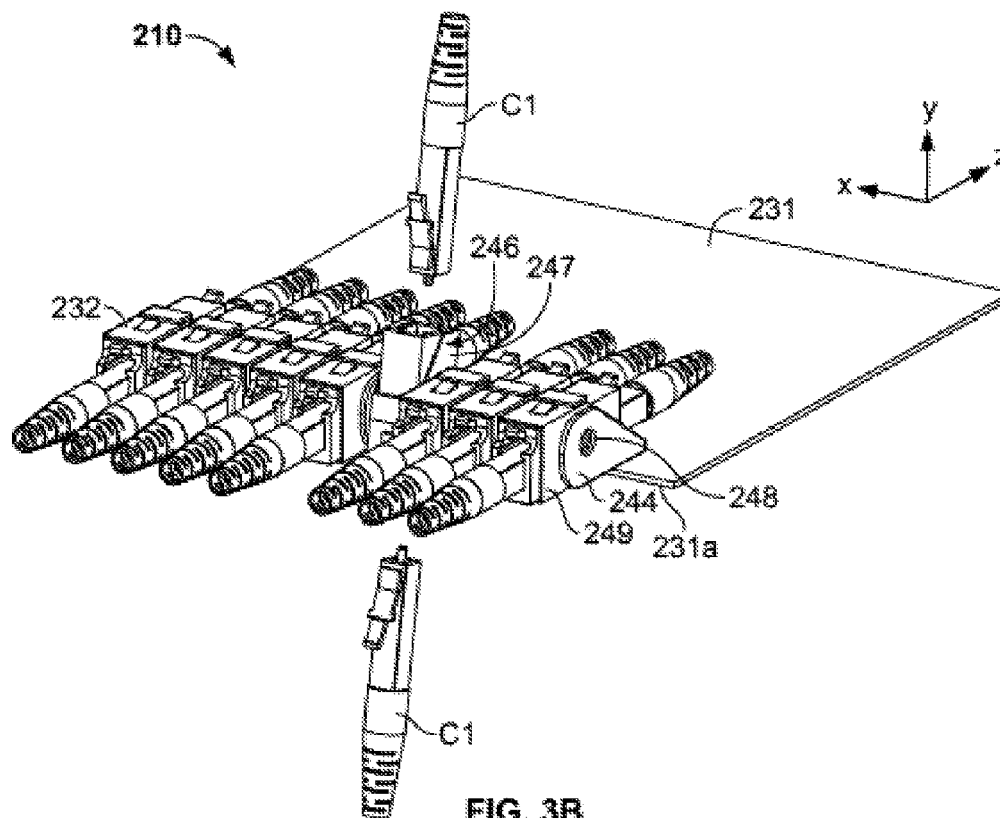


FIG. 3B

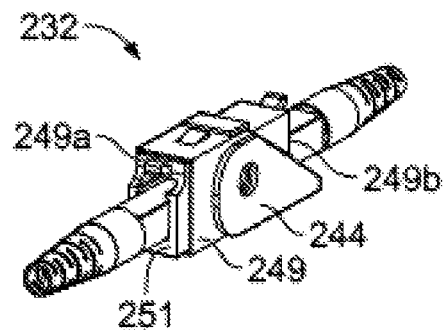


FIG. 3C

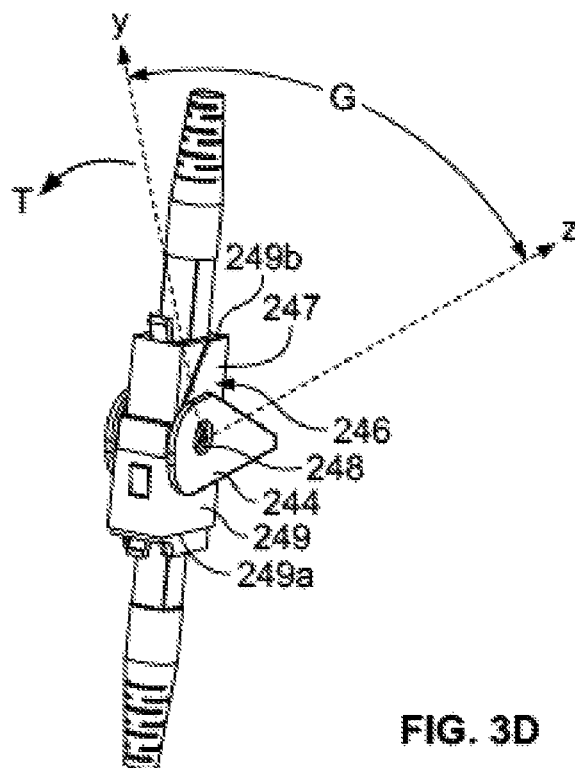


FIG. 3D

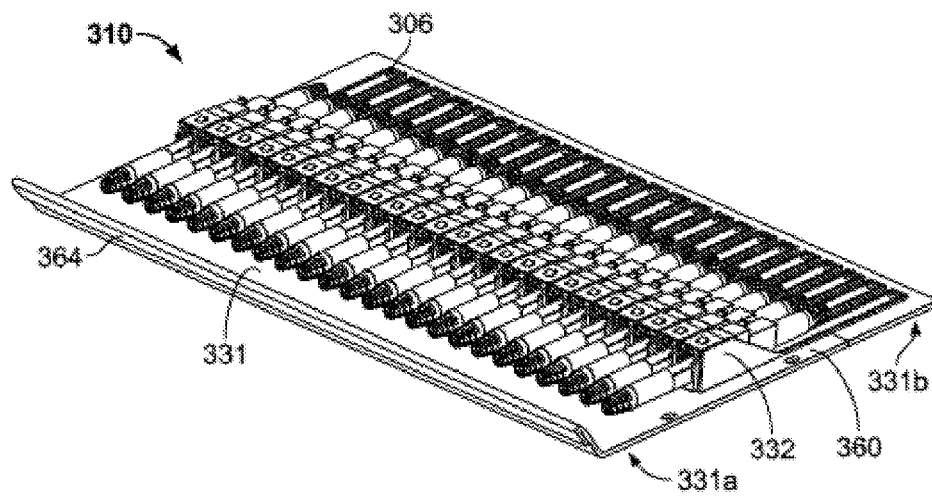


FIG. 4A

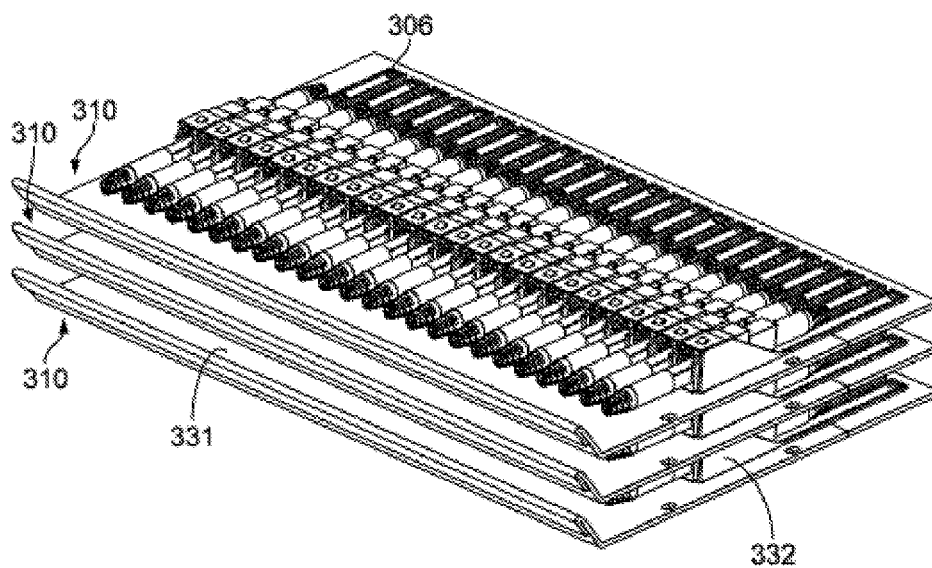


FIG. 4B

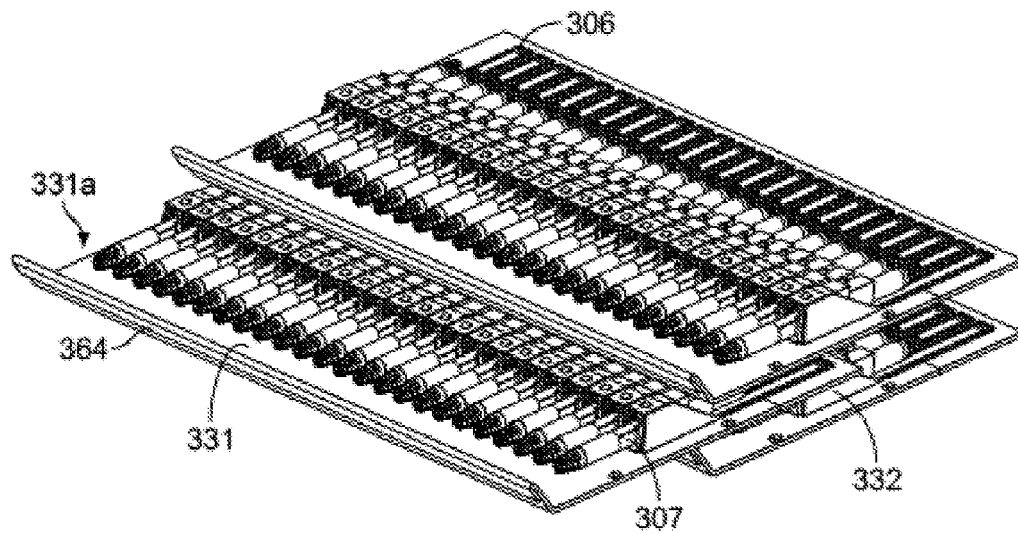


FIG. 4C

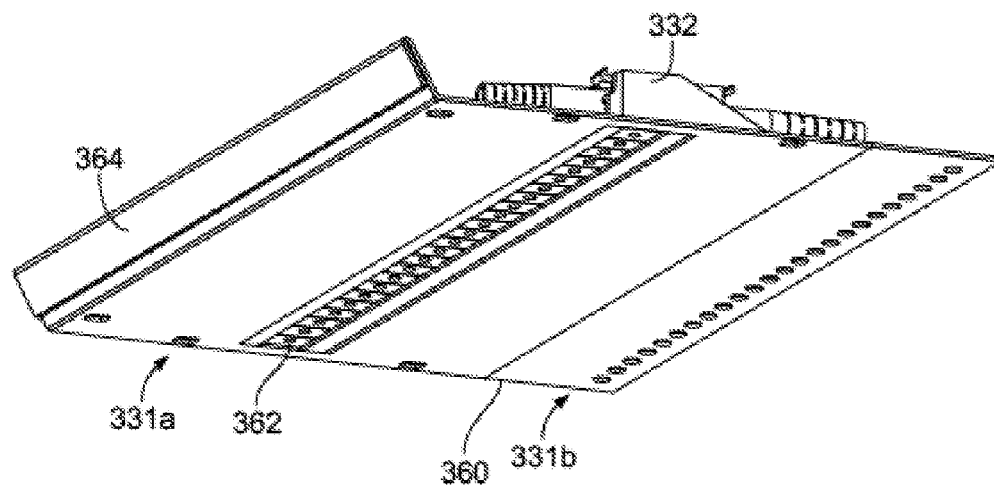
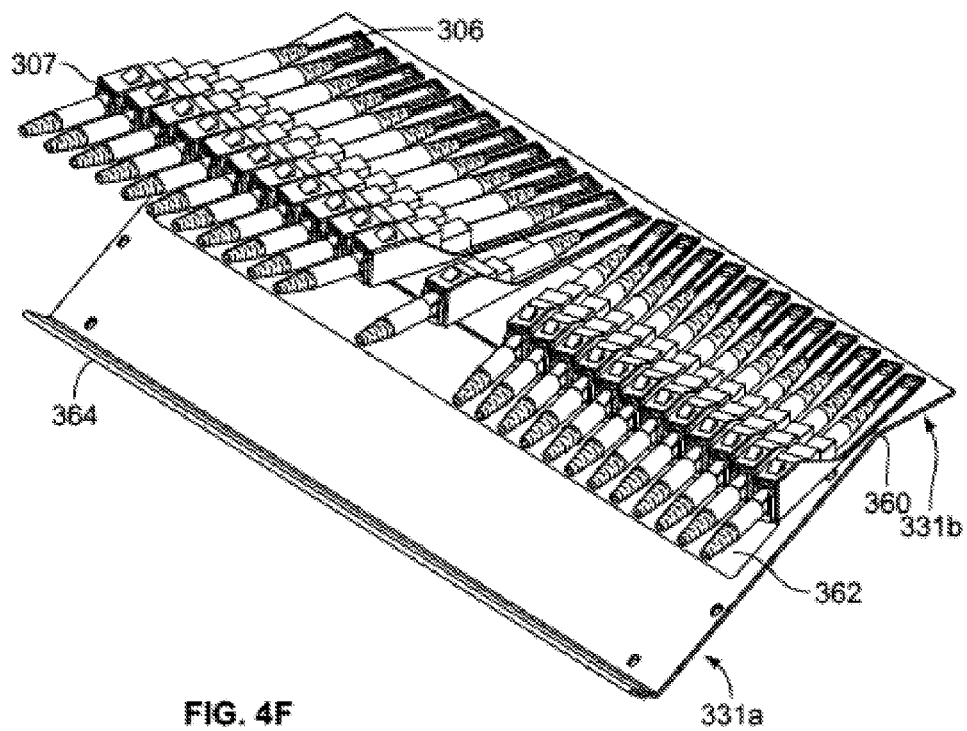
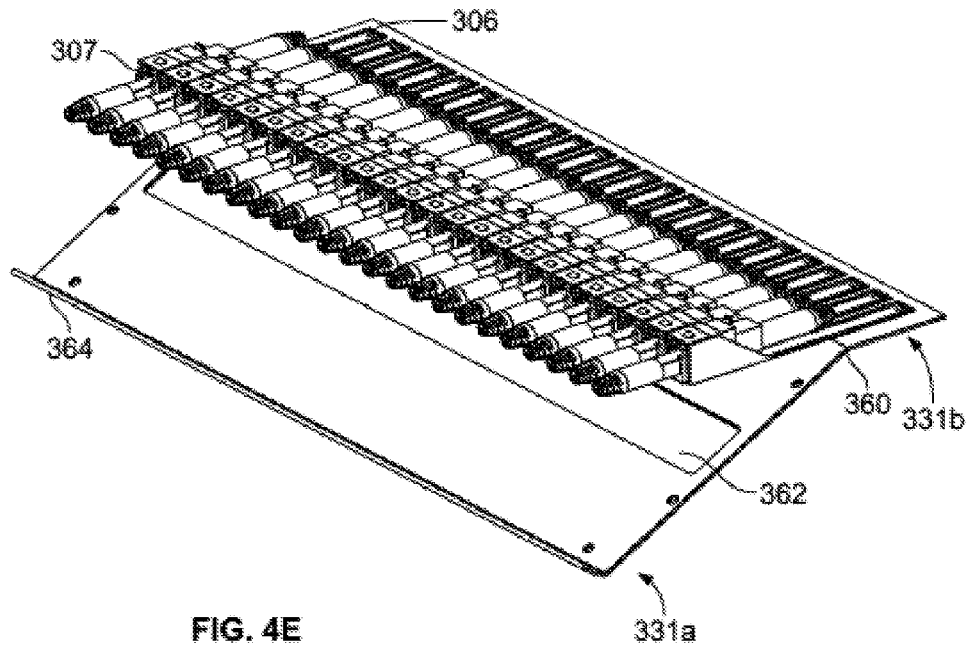


FIG. 4D



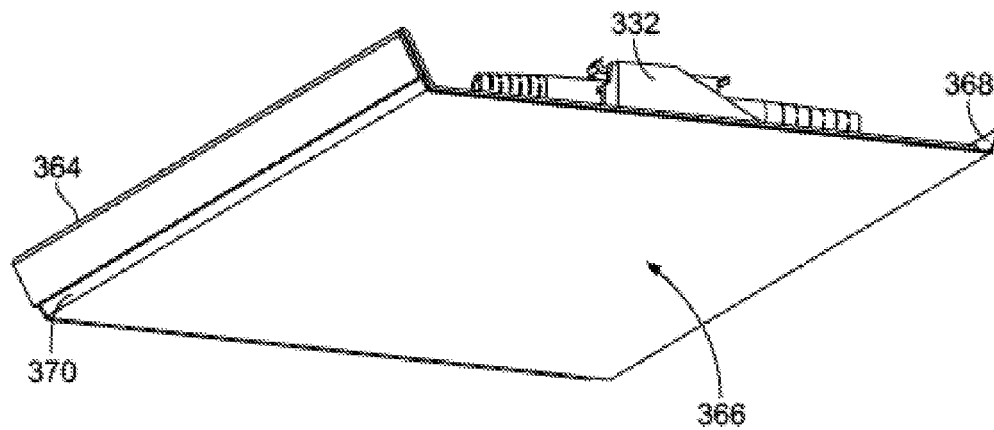


FIG. 4G

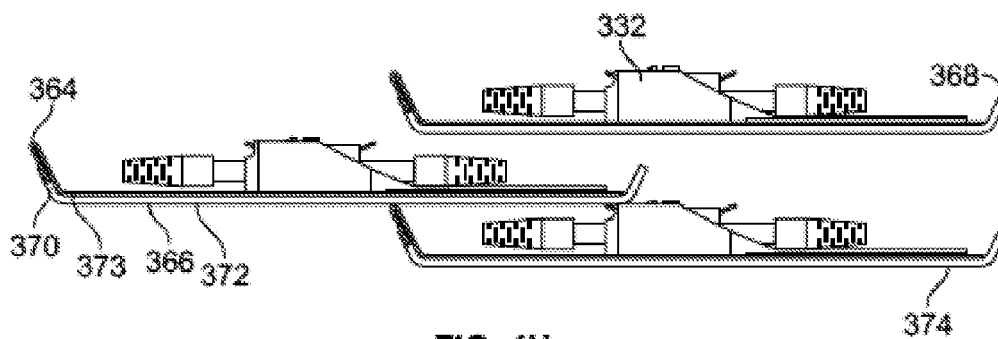


FIG. 4H

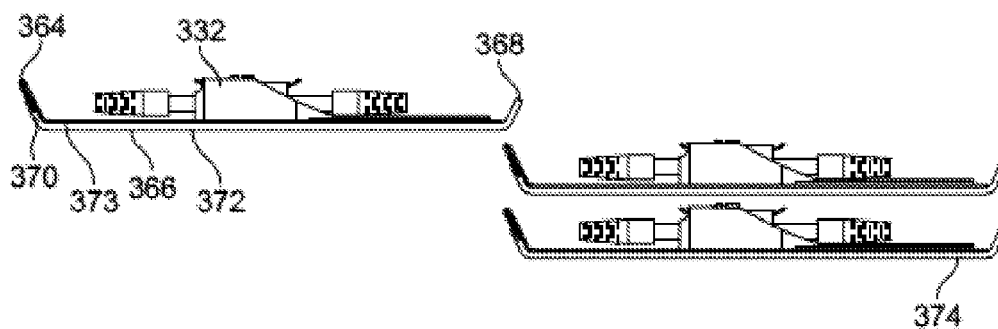


FIG. 4I

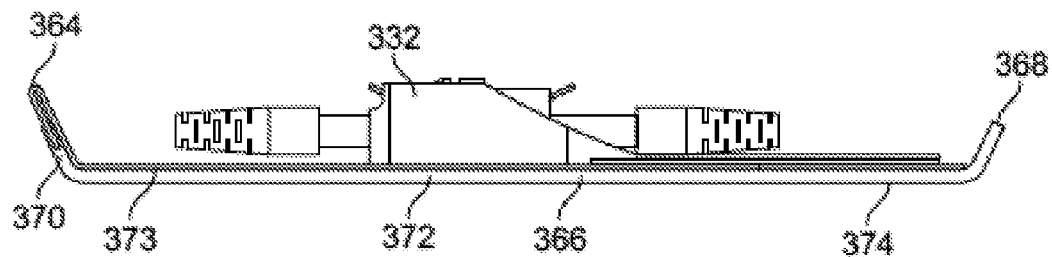


FIG. 4J

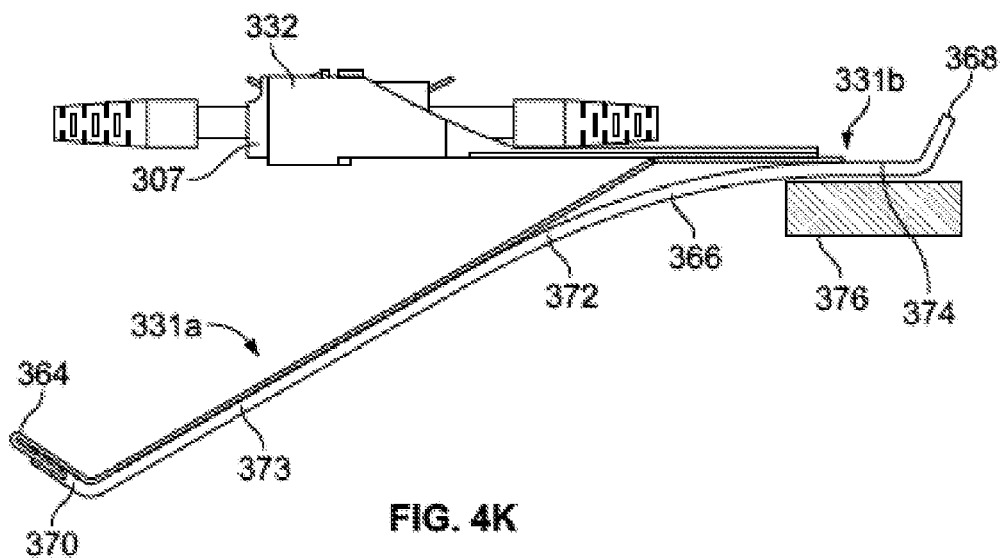


FIG. 4K

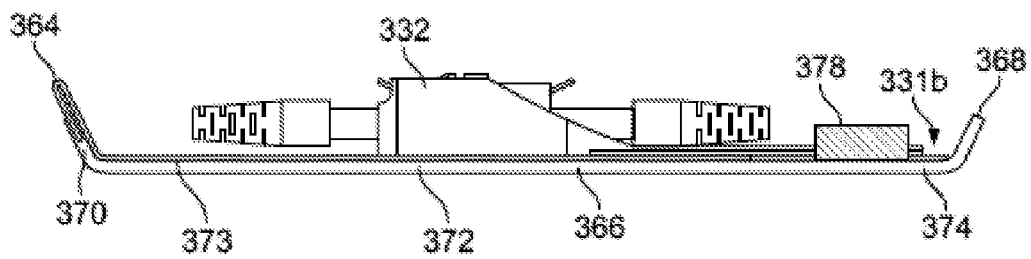


FIG. 4L

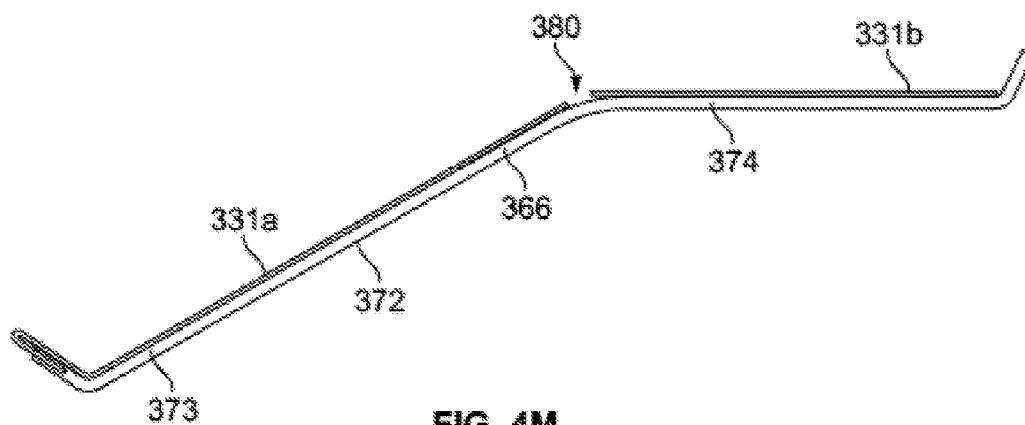


FIG. 4M

1

PATCH PANEL TRAY ASSEMBLY**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application claims the benefit of the filing dates of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/828,358 filed May 29, 2013, and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 61/859,987 filed Jul. 30, 2013, the disclosures of which are both hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present disclosure generally relates to a device and a system for supporting and managing communication connectors, adapters, and/or ports. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to communication patch panel devices and systems, which facilitate access to communication connectors, adapters, and/or ports supported by the devices and systems.

In communications cabinets and racks, a multitude of cables are interconnected to one another through connectors, e.g., adapters. A cable organization unit typically has a tray or a shelf or a similar platform, which supports the connectors, e.g., adapters. Examples of cable organization units include patch panels.

A patch panel houses cable connectors and in the majority of cases is rack mounted. The patch panel typically is two-sided; the front of the patch panel provides for connections to relatively short wires or cables, and the rear of the patch panel usually provides for connection to relatively long wires or cables. This setup facilitates the performance of temporary alterations to the front of the patch panel without disturbing the connections in the rear. Sometimes, the cables connected to the front of the patch panel may interconnect different patch panels and may be relatively short or may be part of longer cables. The patch panel facilitates interconnecting, monitoring, and circuit testing of equipment without necessitating costly switching equipment.

Early applications for patch panels were for telephone exchanges, where they are still used albeit in a more automated form. Patch panels are also used extensively in the entertainment industry, e.g., in recording and television studios. They are also used in concert halls to manage connections among equipment, e.g., microphones, speakers, and other electronic equipment. Patch panels are valued for such purposes not only for their convenience and relative cost effectiveness, but also because they make it easier to identify problems such as feedback, ground loops, and static.

Traditional fiber optic cable organization units include fiber optic shelves having a single patch panel or multiple modular panels on the front patching side of the shelf. It is desirable to provide patch panels having increased connector port density, i.e., the number of locations or ports per unit volume of area for providing connections. To this end, smaller sized connectors are increasingly being utilized.

A variety of optical fiber connectors are available, with the Subscriber Connector (SC) and the Lucent Connector (LC) being the most common. The differences among the types of connectors include dimensions and methods of mechanical coupling. For instance, SC connectors use a round 2.5 mm ferrule to hold a single fiber and use a push-on/pull-off mating mechanism. The ferrule of an LC connector is half the size as that of an SC connector, measuring only 1.25 mm. LC connectors use a retaining tab mechanism, which is similar to that found on a household phone connector.

2

In data communication and telecommunication applications, small connectors, e.g., LC, are increasingly replacing traditional connectors, e.g., SC. The main advantage of small connectors over larger sized connectors is the ability to provide a higher number of fibers per unit of rack space. Since the LC connector is roughly half the size as the SC connector, the placement of almost twice the number of connectors is possible within the same amount of space by using the LC connector instead of the SC connector.

However, there are disadvantages associated with using smaller connectors. As more connectors are placed within the same amount of space, accessing the connectors which is often performed by hand may present a challenge. Adult fingers typically have a diameter of 16 mm to 20 mm. Some people may have larger or misshapen fingers. Therefore, the use of small connectors, such as the LC having a 1.25 mm diameter ferrule, may be especially problematic for technicians having larger or less dexterous hands. Commonly, LC connectors are held together in a duplex configuration with a plastic clip. While holding smaller sized connectors in a duplex configuration may make it easier for a technician to access and/or remove LC connectors, it also means that two connectors are necessarily affected by any given servicing procedure.

There is a continuing need for new devices and systems to facilitate access communication adapters and/or cables supported by communication patching devices and systems.

BRIEF SUMMARY

The present disclosure is generally related to communication patch panels and communication patching systems. In particular, the present disclosure is related to patch panels that facilitate both the placement of multiple, relatively small connectors in close proximity to each other and the manipulation and/or maintenance of those connectors.

According to one embodiment of the disclosure, a communication patch panel device includes a tray having a proximal portion and a distal portion coupled to the proximal portion, the proximal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray. The device may include a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray. A plurality of attachment members may be coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable. The device may also include a plate having a proximal portion, a distal portion, and being attached to a bottom surface of the tray, the proximal portion of the plate including a lip extending along a bottom portion of the proximal lip of the tray, and the distal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle away from the distal portion of the tray.

According to another embodiment of the disclosure, a communication patch panel device includes a tray having a proximal portion and a distal portion coupled to the proximal portion. The device may also include a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray. A plurality of attachment members may be coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable. The device may also include a plate having a proximal portion and a distal portion, the proximal portion of the plate being attached to a bottom surface of the proximal portion of the tray, and the distal portion of the plate being attached to a bottom surface of the distal portion of the tray.

3

According to a further embodiment of the disclosure, a communication patch panel device may include a tray having a proximal portion coupled to a distal portion, the proximal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray and an opening extending at least partially along the proximal portion. The device may also include a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray. A plurality of attachment members may be coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable and being at least partially positioned within the opening of the tray. The device may further include a plate attached to a bottom portion of the tray and covering the opening in the tray. A proximal lip may extend at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray.

These and other features of the present disclosure will be more fully described with reference to the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

By way of description only, embodiments of the present disclosure will be described herein with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1A is a front perspective view of a communication patching system including multiple patch panel devices shown in a first state;

FIG. 1B is the communication patching system of FIG. 1A shown in a second state;

FIG. 1C is a front perspective view of a housing and rack pole, without a patch panel device placed therein;

FIG. 2A is one of the patch panel devices of FIG. 1A shown in a first state;

FIG. 2B is the patch panel device of FIG. 2A shown in a second state;

FIG. 2C is an enlarged view of the indicated area of FIG. 2B;

FIG. 3A is a perspective view of another embodiment of a patch panel device including a plurality of attachment members;

FIG. 3B is a perspective view of the patch panel device of FIG. 3A in which cables have been separated from one of the attachment members;

FIG. 3C is a perspective view of one of the attachment members of FIG. 3A shown in a first condition;

FIG. 3D is a perspective view of one of the attachment members of FIG. 3A shown in a second condition;

FIG. 4A is a perspective view of a patch panel device in another embodiment;

FIG. 4B is a perspective of a stack of the patch panel devices of FIG. 4A in a first state;

FIG. 4C is a perspective of the stack of the patch panel devices of FIG. 4A with one of the devices in a second, pulled out state;

FIG. 4D is a bottom perspective view of the device of FIG. 4A without an underlying plate;

FIG. 4E is a perspective of the device of FIG. 4A with a proximal portion of the tray rotated away from the attachment members which are arranged in a first state;

FIG. 4F is a view of the device similar to that shown in FIG. 4E with the attachment members arranged in a second state;

FIG. 4G is a bottom perspective view of the device of FIG. 4A with the underlying plate;

FIG. 4H is a cross-sectional view of the stack of the devices of FIG. 4C with the underlying plates;

4

FIG. 4I is a cross-sectional view of the stack of devices of FIG. 4H in a different pulled out state;

FIG. 4J is a cross-sectional view of the device as shown in FIG. 4A with the underlying plate;

FIG. 4K is a cross-sectional view of the device as shown in FIG. 4A with the underlying plate and with a proximal portion of the tray and the plate rotated away from the attachment members which are arranged in a first state;

FIG. 4L is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of a patch panel device with an underlying plate; and

FIG. 4M is a cross-sectional view of another alternative embodiment of a patch panel device with an underlying plate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Particular embodiments of the present disclosure are described with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the figures and in the description that follow, in which like reference numerals identify similar or identical elements, the term “proximal” refers to the end of the device that is closest to the operator or user during use, while the term “distal” refers to the end of the device that is farther from the operator or user during use.

Now referring to FIGS. 1A-C, a communication patching system **100** may include a housing **2**, e.g., a rack or a cabinet. The housing **2** may define a length *L*, a height *H*, and a width *W*₁. The housing **2** may support one or more patch panel devices **110**, with each device **110** held in vertical alignment with a guide rail **2b** (FIG. 1C), a plurality of which may also be disposed in vertical alignment along at least one side of the housing **2**.

Each patch panel device **110** may include a plurality of adapters or ports **7**, each port **7** having a receptacle **5** for securing a cable *C* (FIG. 1B) therein. The receptacle **5** of the port **7** may be operatively coupled to one or more cables *C*, e.g., the receptacle **5** may be in a simplex or in a duplex configuration. The port **7** may include a mounting portion **51** that frames the port **7** and facilitates securing of the port **7**, or the receptacle **5**, to connection means, e.g., rails **41**, **43** (FIG. 2C). In some embodiments, the mounting portion **51** of the port **7** may be integrally formed with the port **7** or may be a separate component coupled to the receptacle **5**, and in some embodiments the mounting portion **51** may form a part of a connection means to which the receptacle **5** is connected, as described below.

The patch panel device **110** may include a tab **11** on either end of the patch panel device **110** to facilitate a user grasping or handling of the patch panel device **110**. The density of the number of ports **7** supported by the housing **2** may be a function of the dimensions of the housing **2**. As shown in FIG. 1A, the ports **7**, each of which has a width *x* and a height *y*, may be arranged in rows and columns in which the number of rows of ports **7** is directly correlated to the height *H* and the number of columns of ports **7** is directly correlated to the width *W*₁.

The communication patching system **100** may be transitionable between a first state (FIG. 1A) and a second state (FIG. 1B). In the first state, the one or more patch panel devices **110** may be positioned at a first location with respect to the proximal end or face *P* of the housing **2**. As shown in FIG. 1A, the patch panel devices **110** may be substantially flush with respect to the face *P* of the housing **2**. In the second state, one or more of the patch panel devices **110** may be moved proximally in the direction of arrow *Z* away from the proximal end or face *P* of the housing **2**. As the patch panel

5

device **110** is moved proximally, the ports **7** may be transitioned to be spaced apart from one another by a gap or spacing distance *d* (FIG. 1B).

The patch panel device **110** may be transitionable between first and second states, as shown best in FIGS. 2A and 2B respectively. The patch panel device **110** may include bars **19**, which facilitate mounting of the patch panel device within the housing **2** by securing one of the bars **19** on each of opposite sides **2a** of the housing **2**. A hinged arm member **114**, which includes a first arm section **21** and a second arm section **31**, may be slidably connected to the bar **19**. The first arm section **21** may include a slot **25** which is configured and adapted to receive a pin **27** therethrough. The pin **27** may secure the first arm section **21** to the bar **19** while permitting the first arm section **21** to slide relative to the bar **19** along the length of slot **25**. The first arm section **21** and the second arm section **31** of the hinged arm **114** may be pivotably connected to one another by a hinge **33**, thereby facilitating the rotation of the second arm section **31** relative to the first arm section **21**.

The ports **7** may be operably coupled to a connection means **16**. As the connection means **16** transitions from a first length equal to width *W*₁ (FIG. 2A) to a second, expanded width *W*₂ (FIG. 2B), the ports **7** may move, or be moveable, to be positioned in a spaced apart relation. In an embodiment, the ports **7** are spaced apart. The ports **7** may be equidistantly spaced apart by equal gaps or spacing distances *d*. However, the spacing distances *d* between adjacent ports **7** may differ, i.e., be non-uniform, in the second state. In addition, individual ports **7** may be slid or moved along the length of the connection means **16**, thereby facilitating adjustment of the gap or spacing distances *d* between adjacent ports **7** as desired by the user or technician.

It is contemplated that the hinged arm member **114** may include a lip (not shown) that interacts with a groove (not shown) defined within the bar **19** along a portion or substantially the entire length of the bar **19** to provide added stability and controlled movement of the hinged arm member **114** relative to the bar **19**.

As shown best in FIG. 2C, the connection means **16** may include one or more telescopic rails **41**, **43** that are slidable to adjust the overall length of the connection means **16**. Although shown in FIG. 2C as having two parallel rails **41**, **43**, a single rail may be used. It should be noted that the greater the overall length of the connection means **16**, the greater the gap or spacing distance *d* achievable between adjacent ports **7**. Each of the parallel rails **41**, **43** may include alternating sections **41a**, **41b** and **43a**, **43b** respectively. Sections **41a**, **43a** may be configured and adapted to slide within sections **41b**, **43b** respectively, where the ports **7** may be coupled to the sections **41b**, **43b**, to effect lengthening or shortening of the connections means **16**. A resilient or biasing member (not shown) may be placed within a hollowed out center of each of the rails **41**, **43** to bias the connections means **16** to one of the first or second dimensions *W*₁, *W*₂, respectively.

The sections **41b**, **43b** may define an open circumference such that the ports **7** will not obstruct movement of the alternating sections **41a**, **41b** and **43a**, **43b** relative to one another such that the ports **7** may be moved in closer proximity to one another. In addition, the lengths of the alternating sections **41a**, **41b** and **43a**, **43b** may be selected to facilitate placement of the ports **7** in close proximity to one another, such that adjacent ports contact each other. Each port **7** may be secured to the rails **41**, **43** in a variety of ways or may be integrally formed with the rails **41**, **43**. It is contemplated that in other embodiments, the rails **41**, **43** may be substituted with different connection means. In an embodiment, the rails **41**, **43** may

6

be substituted with elastic bands. A variety of other configurations may be used to effect lateral, angular, or other spacing between ports in a patch panel device to increase access to the ports, such as those described in greater detail in U.S. Provisional Patent Applications No. 61/828,358 and 61/859,987.

For example, another embodiment of a patch panel device is described with reference to FIGS. 3A-3D. A patch panel device **210** may include a plurality of attachment members **232** that are positioned adjacent to one another. Each attachment member **232** may include a movable member **246**, which is rotatable or pivotable relative to a movable member of another attachment member **232**. The movable members **246** of adjacent members **232** may be operatively coupled to one another to permit rotation of one of the movable members **246** relative to the other movable member. In an embodiment, the movable members **246** may be coupled to one another in a snap-fit connection that permits radial movement of the movable members **246** relative to one another. At least two securement members **244** may be secured to opposing ends of the plurality of attachment members **232** and secure the attachment members **232** to a tray **231**. In another embodiment, a securement member **244** may be positioned between each of the movable members **246**. Each of the movable members **246** may be operatively coupled to one or more cables **C1**, which are shown only in part. The movable member **246** may include a cable adapter or connector **249**, which may include a front surface **249a** that may be operatively coupled to one cable **C1** and a back surface **249b** that may be operatively coupled to another cable **C1**. The movable member **246** may include a receptacle **247** in which the connector **249** may be releasably secured such that the connector **249** may be separated from the attachment member **232**.

The movable members **246** may be positioned spaced a distance from an edge **231a** of the tray **231** to permit the movable members **246** to rotate relative to the tray **231**. In one embodiment, the tray **231** may include a cut-out (not shown) at the movable members **246** to facilitate a range of movement of the movable members **246** relative to the tray **231**. The tray **231** may have an axis *z* extending along its length, an axis *y* extending along its height, and an axis *x* extending along its width. The securement member **244** may be coaxially aligned with the axis *z* extending along the length of the tray **231**. A plurality of securement members **244** may be positioned in a row extending along axis *x* along the width of the tray **231**.

As shown in FIGS. 3C-3D, the securement member **244** and a movable member **246** of the attachment member **232** may be pivotably connected to one another at a pivot point **248** such that the movable member **246** may be radially moved relative to the securement member **244** to define an angle *G* therebetween. In particular, the movable member **246** may radially pivot between the *y* and *z* axes and the angle *G* may be defined therebetween. When secured to the tray **231**, the movable member **246** may pivot in a counter-clockwise direction *T*, but may be inhibited from pivoting in the opposite, clockwise direction by the tray **231**. However, as discussed above, cut-outs in the tray **231** may reduce the interaction between the tray **231** and the movable member **246** to facilitate a greater range of movement of the movable member **246** with respect to the tray **231**. In an embodiment, the angle *G* may be adjusted within a range between about 0 and about 135 degrees. In another embodiment, the angle *G* may be adjusted within a range between about 0 and about 90 degrees. For example, in one embodiment, the movable members **246** may be movable relative to one another to transition the patch panel device **210** between a first condition in which front surfaces **251** of the movable members **246** are substantially coplanar, and adjacent ones of the members **246** are

spaced apart a first distance or contact each other, and a second condition in which the front surfaces **251** of respective adjacent members **246** are in different planes in accordance with the angle G that one of the adjacent members **246** is pivoted or rotated relative to the other adjacent members **246**, where the other member **246** may or may not be at the same position as in the first condition.

A plurality of patch panel devices **210** may also be supported within housing **2** (see FIGS. 1A-C), and may be translatable into or out from the housing **2** in a direction along axis z . Once spaced apart from the housing **2**, the movable member **246** may be pivoted with respect to the securement member **244**, thereby spacing the surfaces **249a**, **249b** of the connector **249** from any adjacent connector **249** such that the cables **C1** may be more accessible and readily grasped by a user to detach the cable **C1** from the cable adapter or connector **249** of the movable member **246** (as shown in FIG. 3B).

A further embodiment of a patch panel device is described with reference to FIGS. 4A-F. A patch panel device **310** may include a plurality of attachment members **332** positioned adjacent one another and attached respectively to arms **306**. Each arm **306** may be operatively coupled in a pivotable relationship with a tray **331**, to allow a corresponding attachment member **332** to be rotated or pivoted away from an adjacent attachment member **332** so as to separate adjacent attachment members **332** from each other. Attachment members **332** may take different forms, such as one similar or identical to attachment members **232** described in connection with FIGS. 3C-D.

The tray **331** may include a pivot region **360** between a proximal portion **331a** and a distal portion **331b** of the tray. The arms **306** may be pivotably attached to the distal portion **331b**, such that the attachment members **332** overlie an opening **362** in the proximal portion **331a** of the tray **331**, as best illustrated in FIGS. 4D-F. The pivot region **360** may allow the proximal portion **331a** of the tray **331** to fold downwardly, away from the arms **306** and the distal portion **331b** of the tray **331**. The tray **331** may terminate at an upward-facing proximal lip **364** at the proximal end of the proximal portion **331a**. The length of the tray **331** from the distal end of the distal portion **331b** to the proximal end of the proximal portion **331a** may be configured such that the attachment members **332** are positioned between the pivot region **360** and the proximal lip **364**. The lip **364** may permit an operator or user to pull the patch panel device **310** proximally out of a housing (such as the housing **2** of FIG. 1A), and also retain portions of the cables connected at the ends of the ports **407** within the housing **2**.

Referring to FIGS. 4C and 4E-F, when the tray **331** is pulled away from the housing **2**, the proximal portion **331a** may be folded, bent, pivoted, or otherwise transitioned downwardly, away from the arms **306**, so that the proximal lip **364** does not obstruct access to the proximal ends of the ports **307** of attachment members **332**.

Referring to FIGS. 4G-M, a sheet or plate **366** may be attached to or otherwise disposed on the underside surface of the tray **331**. The plate **366** may be formed of a material having a thickness and flexibility to permit the plate **366** to be bent at a portion adjacent the pivot region **360** of the tray **331**. For example, the material may be stainless steel having a thickness of between about 50 and about 500 microns, although other materials and thicknesses may be appropriate. The plate **366** may extend from the proximal end of the tray **331** to the distal end of the tray **331**, terminating in an upward-facing distal lip **368** at a distal end thereof and terminating in an upward-facing proximal lip **370** at a proximal end **373**

thereof. The bottom surface of the plate **366** (i.e., the surface facing away from tray **331**) is preferably smooth.

The plate **366** may provide that, when the attachment members **332** protrude through the opening **362** in the tray **331**, any protruding portion of the attachment members **332** beneath the tray **331** is covered by the sheet **366**. As such, the plate **366** prevents contact of the protruding portions with a component of an adjacent lower patch panel device **310** when such devices are arranged vertically in a stack. For example, if such contact were to occur as one of the patch panel devices **310** is moved proximally relative to a lower adjacent patch panel device, the sliding motion may stop abruptly, become difficult, damage components that contact one another, or unintentionally cause the adjacent lower patch panel device to also slide proximally.

In certain embodiments, the lips **368** and **370** may extend away from an intermediate portion **372** of the plate **366** at angles greater than about 90 degrees. For example, the distal plate lip **368** and the proximal plate lip **370** may each extend in the range of between about 120 to 150 degrees in relation to intermediate plate portion **372** when the plate **366** is in an unbent condition. The disposition of the distal plate lip **368** and the proximal plate lip **370** angled relative to the intermediate portion **372** may allow the tray **331** in combination with the plate **366** to slide with ease relative to other similarly configured trays **331** of patch panel devices **310** arranged vertically adjacent thereto, as described below. Additionally, one or both of the plate lips **368**, **370** may be joined to the intermediate portion **372** of plate **366** to form a rounded or filleted corner region having a radius of curvature between about 3 mm and about 15 mm. It should be understood that the radius of curvature may vary from the above dimensions, and may be entirely omitted such that one or both of the plate lips **368**, **370** form a sharp angle with intermediate plate **366**. For example, the proximal lip **370** of the plate **366** may form any angle between approximately 90 degrees and approximately 180 degrees with the underside of the plate **366**. The proximal tray lip **364** may similarly be joined to the proximal portion **331a**.

The plate **366** may be fixed, such as by adhesive, welding, or other suitable means, to the tray **331** only at the proximal region **373** and/or intermediate region **372**, between the pivot region **360** and the lip **364** of the tray **331**. A distal portion **374** of the plate, which may overlie a support member **376** of a housing, as shown in FIG. 4K, or a portion of an underlying patch panel device **310** when the device **310** is arranged vertically in a stack of the patch panel devices **310** in a housing, may be left unfixed to the tray **331**. Such attachment configuration of the plate **366** to the tray **331** may provide that, when the intermediate portion **372** and proximal portion **373** of the plate **366** is bent downward along with the proximal portion **331a** of the tray **331**, as shown in FIG. 4K, the distal portion **331b** of the tray **331** may slide proximally away from the distal plate lip **368** and along the distal portion **374** of the plate, which may be supported on the member **376** or an underlying device **310**. This configuration may also facilitate the plate **366** in bending without kinks, bumps, or the like being formed in the plate **366**. In other words, the plate **366** may bend without causing the smooth characteristic of the outer surface of the plate **366** to change, such that the outer surface does not permanently becomes less smooth after the plate **366** is bent.

Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 4L, the distal portion **331b** of the tray **331** may be slidably engaged with the distal portion **374** of the plate **366** by a guide **378** extending from and disposed at the distal portion **374** of the plate **366**.

In a further embodiment, as shown in FIG. 4M, both the proximal and distal portions 331a, 331b of the tray 331 may be detachable from one another and fixed to the respective intermediate and distal portions 372, 374 of the plate 366, such as by adhesive, welding, or other suitable means. In an exemplary operation, the plate 366 may bend at a portion adjacent the facing ends respectively of the proximal and distal portions 331a, 331b of the tray 331, operating essentially as a hinge 380. In other words, the tray 331 may form at least two discrete portions, such as proximal portion 331a that is noncontinuous with distal portion 331b and not directly connected to distal portion 331b.

The plate 366 having a smooth outer surface may be advantageous because, when the patch panel devices 310 are arranged vertically, such as in a stack as shown in FIGS. 4B, 4C, 4H and 4I, the tray 331 of such device 310 may move smoothly into and out of the stack (and/or housing 2). Specifically, referring to FIG. 4H, the lips 368, 370 associated with the plate 366 of a patch panel device 310 in the stack may avoid obstruction to movement that may be caused by a portion of a device 310 directly below. The smooth outer surface may allow the device 310 to slide over the below device 310 with minimal obstruction being caused by projecting portions from the below device 310, which may be part of the tray 331 or the attachment means of the below device 310, for example. Additionally, because the outer surface extends to proximal lip 370 and distal lip 368, both the proximal and distal lips 370, 368 may provide the same or similar functions. The angle of the proximal and distal lips 370, 368 with respect to the intermediate portion 372 combined with the smooth surface may allow the lips of the plate to facilitate smooth movement over a component that projects from an underlying patch panel device 310, along the outer surface of the lip to, and then along, the outer surface of the intermediate portion 372 of the immediately adjacent overlying device 310. For example, when a patch panel device 310 is pulled from the stack, the proximal lip 370 thereof may smoothly move over any obstruction abutting from the device 310 below (e.g., the top of the tray's proximal lip 364, upper portions of the attachment means 332, cables, connectors, etc.).

The distal lip 368 performs a similar function with respect to the tray below when the device 310 is pushed back so as to be disposed in vertical alignment with the stack. In addition, the proximal lip 370 associated with a patch panel device 310, which may be positioned within the housing 2, may provide for smooth movement into the housing 2 of an immediately underlying patch panel device 310, such as by providing that the attachment means 332 of the underlying device 310 may move smoothly along the outer surfaces of the lip 370 and the intermediate portion 372 of the overlying device 310.

In other embodiments, the plate 366 need not form lips on each side thereof. For example, proximal lip 364 of tray 331 may be formed with curvature similar to that described above in relation to proximal lip 370 of the plate 366. Similarly, a distal lip (not illustrated) may be formed on the distal portion 331b of tray 331 similar to distal lip 368 of plate 366. This may be done with or without the distal lip 368 of the plate 366. In these embodiments, it may be preferable that plate 366 is formed and coupled to tray 331 so that there is a smooth continuity between a proximal (or distal) end of plate 366 and the corresponding proximal lip 364 (or distal lip) of the tray 331. By maximizing this continuity, it may be less likely that components of a patch panel device immediately underlying the patch panel device 310 will catch or otherwise interrupt the movement of the patch panel device 310 due to any discontinuity between the tray 331 and the plate 366. In these

embodiments, the plate 366 may still be attached to a bottom surface of tray 331 to facilitate smooth sliding of one patch panel device 310 with respect to an adjacent device in a vertical stack.

In one embodiment, if the tray is provided with a proximal lip 364 and/or a distal lip (not shown) without rounded edges, plate 366 may be attached to the underside of tray 331 without the plate 366 having any lips. For example, if the proximal lip 364 of tray 331 has a sharp angle with tray 331, the proximal end of plate 366 may be provided with a same or similar angle and be positioned with respect to proximal lip 364 so that there is a substantially continuous transition between proximal lip 364 and the underside of plate 366. The same may be true of a distal lip of the tray 331, if provided.

It may be unnecessary to provide any distal lip, either on the tray 331 or plate 366, depending on the range of sliding motion of tray 331 and plate 366. For example, tray 331 and plate 366 may be limited so that they may slide a relatively short distance. In particular, the sliding distance may be limited so that the distal end of tray 331 and/or plate 366 may never slide beyond a particular "catch point" on a lower patch panel device. In this case, the distal ends of tray 331 and plate 366 may never have occasion to need a lip to facilitate smooth movement over such a catch point.

In any of the embodiments described herein, it is to be understood that any suitable connector may be used. For example, an LC type connector may be used. However, an LC connector is only one example of a small form connector that may be used. Differently sized connectors, whether larger or smaller may be used. As discussed above, connectors may be configured to be coupled to one or more cables, e.g., simplex or duplex. Specific connectors shown and described herein are merely illustrative embodiments. Connectors that are differently configured and/or sized may be utilized without deviating from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

Although the invention herein has been described with reference to particular embodiments, it is to be understood that these embodiments are merely illustrative of the principles and applications of the present invention. It is to be understood unless otherwise indicated herein that the figures are not intended to be to scale. It is therefore to be understood that numerous modifications may be made to the illustrative embodiments and that other arrangements may be devised without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended paragraphs.

The invention claimed is:

1. A communication patch panel device comprising:

- a tray having a proximal portion and a distal portion coupled to the proximal portion, the proximal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray;
- a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray;
- a plurality of attachment members coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable; and
- a plate having a proximal portion, a distal portion, and being attached to a bottom surface of the tray, the proximal portion of the plate including a lip extending along a bottom portion of the proximal lip of the tray.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the plate is attached to the bottom surface of the tray only at the proximal portion of the tray.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the proximal lip of the plate has a rounded corner formed by a surface of the plate having curvature in a proximal to distal direction.

11

4. The device of claim 1, wherein the proximal portion of the tray is pivotally coupled to the distal portion of the tray at a pivot region, the tray having a non-pivoted condition in which the plurality of attachment members is spaced a first distance from the proximal portion of the tray, and a pivoted condition in which the plurality of attachment members is spaced a second distance from the proximal portion of the tray greater than the first distance.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein the plate is configured to be bendable adjacent the pivot region of the tray without causing a change to the surface characteristics of the surface of the plate.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the distal portion of the plate includes a distal lip extending at an oblique angle away from the distal portion of the tray.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the proximal lip of the plate extends away from the proximal portion of the plate at an angle of between about 120 degrees and about 150 degrees.

8. The device of claim 6, wherein the distal lip of the plate extends away from the distal portion of the plate at an angle of between about 120 degrees and about 150 degrees.

9. A communication patch panel device comprising:

a tray having a proximal portion and a distal portion coupled to the proximal portion;

a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray;

a plurality of attachment members coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable; and

a plate having a proximal portion and a distal portion, the proximal portion of the plate being attached to a bottom surface of the proximal portion of the tray, and the distal portion of the plate being attached to a bottom surface of the distal portion of the tray,

wherein at least a portion of the proximal portion of the tray is separated from the distal portion of the tray.

10. The device of claim 9, further comprising a proximal lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portions of the tray and plate.

11. The device of claim 10, wherein the proximal lip is integrally formed on the proximal portion of the tray.

12. The device of claim 10, wherein the proximal lip is integrally formed on the proximal portion of the plate.

12

13. The device of claim 10, wherein the proximal lip includes a proximal tray lip integrally formed on the proximal portion of the tray, a proximal plate lip integrally formed on the proximal portion of the plate, the proximal plate lip extending along a bottom surface of the proximal tray lip.

14. The device of claim 10, wherein the proximal lip has a rounded corner formed by a surface of the plate having curvature in a proximal to distal direction.

15. The device of claim 9, further comprising a distal lip extending at an oblique angle away from the distal portion of the tray.

16. The device of claim 15, wherein the distal lip has a rounded corner formed by a surface of the plate having curvature in a proximal to distal direction.

17. The device of claim 16, wherein the rounded corner has a radius of curvature between about 3 mm and about 15 mm.

18. A communication patch panel device comprising:

a tray having a proximal portion and a distal portion coupled to the proximal portion, the proximal portion including a lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray and an opening extending at least partially along the proximal portion;

a plurality of arms, each arm having a first end pivotably attached to the distal portion of the tray and a second end positioned over the proximal portion of the tray;

a plurality of attachment members coupled to the plurality of arms, each attachment member configured to attach to a cable and being at least partially positioned within the opening of the tray;

a plate attached to a bottom portion of the tray and covering the opening in the tray; and

a proximal lip extending at an oblique angle away from the proximal portion of the tray.

19. The device of claim 18, wherein the plate includes a proximal portion and a distal portion and is configured to be bendable adjacent a region at which the proximal portion of the tray is pivotally coupled to the distal portion of the tray.

20. The device of claim 1, wherein the proximal portion of the tray is pivotally coupled to the distal portion of the tray at a pivot region, and the plate is configured to be bendable adjacent the pivot region of the tray.

* * * * *